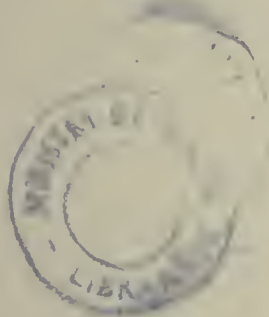


RURAL DISTRICT OF MERE & TISBURY



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***Annual Report***

of

***The Medical Officer of Health***

incorporating

***The Report***

of

***The Chief Public Health Inspector***



FOR THE YEAR 1964



RURAL DISTRICT OF MERE AND TISBURY

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ANNUAL REPORT

of

THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

Incorporating

THE REPORT

of

THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR.

---

For the year 1964.



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RURAL DISTRICT OF MERE AND TISBURY  
ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH  
INCORPORATING THE REPORT OF THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR  
FOR THE YEAR 1964.

To the Chairman and Councillors of the Rural District of Mere and Tisbury.

I have the honour to present the Annual Report on the public health of the District during 1964. The report follows the recommendations of the Ministry of Health in Circular No. 1, 1962. Sections 5 (3) and 15 (5) of the Public Health Officers' Regulations, 1959, are referred to in this Circular, which sections draw attention to the provision in the Regulations for the Medical Officer of Health to comment on any matter which he thinks desirable in relation to the public health in this area, in addition to any on which he is specifically required to report. For the first time, the Minister has requested that specific information about the fluoride content of local water supplies be given in this report. This practice, however, has been followed here for many years.

The Report of the Chief Public Health Inspector, Mr. Harry Sharratt, is incorporated. This provides me with detailed information in regard to environmental public health in the district, to supplement that derived from my own personal observation, and enables some further comments to be made.

I wish to record my appreciation of the assistance and co-operation of the staff of the Public Health Department, particularly Mr. Sharratt, and of my associates in other departments of the Council. I also thank most gratefully my colleagues, the local General Medical Practitioners and Health Visitors, also Dr. Peter Wormald, Director of the Salisbury Public Health Laboratory, for their invaluable and friendly co-operation.

There is an arrangement between the East Wilts Districts and the South Wiltshire group of Districts, excluding Salisbury City, under which their Medical Officers of Health deputise for each other during holiday periods or other absences from work. I would like to thank my colleague Dr. H.I. Lockett for his help up to July, and his successor Dr. F.D.F. Steede, from October onwards.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient Servant,

F. JOHN G. LISHMAN,

Medical Officer of Health.





## INTRODUCTORY SUMMARY

Special attention is drawn to the following sections of the Report.

### 1. In the "Vital Statistics" Section: -

The "standardized" general death rate of 10.4 per 1,000 is slightly higher than that for last year, but lower than the previous year's rate for England and Wales. Half of it was due to diseases of the heart or circulation.

The "nil" maternal mortality rate.

The infant mortality rate of 11.0 per 1,000 live births, a lot lower than last year's rate of 24.5, and also much lower than the National Rate of 20.0.

### 2. In the "Communicable Disease" Section: -

The District was again fortunate in having a general low incidence of notifiable communicable diseases, except for Measles, which was prevalent.

The respiratory tuberculosis notification rate again remained at Nil. (Previously 0.5 per 1,000 in 1957, 0.25 per 1,000 (3 cases only) in 1958, 0.1 (1 case only) in 1959, to Nil in 1960, 1961, 1962 and 1963.

The tuberculosis mortality rate was also nil.

### 3. In the "Environmental Public Health and Food" Section: -

The need for enrichment of the fluoride-weak drinking water available from the Mere and Maiden Bradley sources remains, and I understand that the West Wilts Water Board are only waiting for a lead from the Wiltshire County Council in this matter.

There is progress for new sewerage schemes and disposal works for Mere and Maiden Bradley, the need for which has been reported on in previous years.

In Housing, in spite of the substantial amount of work done by the Council in providing Council Houses, there is still a substantial need for more housing accommodation for people at present without their own accommodation, plus a much smaller number of people who are now living in worn out or insanitary buildings in the "condemned" class. The number of families on the waiting list for housing by the Authority decreased again during the year from 213 to 171. The need to conserve every acre of good agricultural land is increasingly paramount for the health and welfare of this country.

THE MAIN PUBLIC HEALTH NEEDS IN A NUTSHELL - These remain as previously, namely: -

1. More homes, with the minimum encroachment upon agricultural land.
2. Enrichment of fluoride-weak drinking water supplies, to enable teeth to grow health and be durable.
3. Less tobacco smoking. More effort to counteract the advertising of cigarettes, in a campaign largely directed at young people.
4. Better sewage disposal for East Knoyle, Teffont with Chilmark, and Berwick St. John, in addition to the improvements already being made for Mere, and under preparation for Maiden Bradley.



# STAFF OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

Medical Officer of Health F.J.G. Lishman, M.D. (Hygiene) B.S.  
(London, D.P.H., (London), L.R.C.P.,  
M.R.C.S., D.L.O. (England), L.M.C.  
(Canada).

Address: Office - 26, Endless Street,  
Salisbury. (Tel. 5201).

Residence - "Till Orchard", Berwick  
St. James. (Tel. Stapleford 269).

Chief Public Health Inspector. H. SHARRATT, M.A.P.H.I.

Additional Public Health Inspector. R. KNOX, M.A.P.H.I.

Clerk: (Mere Office): MISS E.A. KITE.

Clerk: (Salisbury Office, M.O.H.) MRS. J. LUCAS.

The Medical Officer of Health also holds appointments as Medical Officer of Health for the Salisbury and Wilton Rural District, and for the Borough of Wilton, and, under the arrangements made in 1954, acts also as Assistant County Medical Officer for the Wiltshire County Council. (Approximately two elevenths of the Salary for the Joint Appointment is allocated to the Mere and Tisbury Rural District Council).

## GENERAL STATISTICS

Number of Parishes	.. .. .	26
Area in Acres	.. .. .	71,319
Population, 1961 Census	.. .. .	11,195
Population, Registrar General's Estimate for mid year	.. .. .	11,510
Density of population - people per acre	.. .. .	0.16
Number of Inhabited dwellings (houses or flats)	.. .. .	3,766
Number of Inhabited dwellings owned by the Council at the end of the year	.. .. .	738
Number of new Council dwellings built during the year	.. .. .	27
Number of applications for Council housing at the end of the year on waiting list..	.. .. .	171
Rateable Value	.. .. .	£282,963
Product of a penny rate (31.3.1964) ..	.. .. .	£1,107

# ADMINISTRATIVE CHANGES IN THE PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT DURING THE YEAR.

There was no change during 1964, in the Public Health Department.

## VITAL STATISTICS

TABLE 1

### BIRTHS, INFANT MORTALITY AND MATERNAL MORTALITY

						<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Live Births .. .. .	Legitimate					89	80	169
	Illegitimate					8	6	14
	Total					97	86	183
Illegitimate Live Births per cent of Total Live Births						..	..	7.0
Crude Live Birth rate per 1,000 population .. ..						..	..	15.8
*Comparability Factor for Births .. .. .						..	..	1.19
Standardized Live Birth Rate.. .. .						..	..	18.8
						<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Still Births .. .. .	Legitimate					3	2	5
	Illegitimate					0	0	0
	Total					3	2	5
Total Live Births and Still Births .. .. .						100	88	188
Still Births, rate per 1,000 Live and Still Births.						..	..	27.0
						<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Infant Deaths.. .. .	Legitimate					1	1	2
	Illegitimate					0	0	0
	Total					1	1	2
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births.. ..						Legitimate		11.0
						Illegitimate		0
						Total		11.0
For Comparison: I.M.R. Wiltshire (previous year)						..	..	20.53
I.M.R. England and Wales .. .. .						..	..	20.0
						<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Neo Natal (in first four weeks) Deaths: Legitimate						1	1	2
Illegitimate						0	0	0
Total						1	1	2
Neo Natal Mortality Rate .. .. .						..	..	11.0





TABLE II

## DEATHS AND DEATH RATES

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Number of Deaths .. . . .	79	61	140
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 population .. . . .	..	..	12.3
Comparability Factor for Deaths .. . . .	..	..	0.82

Comment

This factor, being substantially less than unity, indicates that the age distribution of the local population is more elderly than that of the Country as a whole. Its application makes the local "crude" rate comparable with that of the Country, and with similarly adjusted rates, from other localities.

Death Rate as standardized by Comparability Factor .. . . .	..	..	10.1
Death Rate for Wiltshire (previous year) - standardized .. . . .	..	..	11.5
Death Rate for England and Wales for comparison .. . . .	..	..	11.3

Comment

The number of deaths was slightly less and the crude and standardized death rates therefore marginally lowered as compared with last year. The standardized rate is lower than that for the County and for England and Wales.

## NATURAL INCREASE

Increase of Live Births over deaths for the year .. . . .	..	..	43
Rate of Natural Increase, per 1,000 of population.. . . .	..	..	3.7

This, unfortunately, represents a 28% rise in the rate of increase of the population over a period of one year.

TABLE III

Certain "Specific" Death Rates in Inverse "Health Index" Value

(Rates per 1,000 population, except for maternal rate).

(1) Deaths due to Tuberculosis (all forms) - both sexes. .. . . .	..	..	0
Tuberculosis Death Rate .. . . .	..	..	0
Deaths due to Respiratory Tuberculosis .. . . .	..	..	0
Respiratory Tuberculosis Death Rate. . . . .	..	..	0
Previous year's Respiratory Tuberculosis Death Rate, Wiltshire, for comparison .. . . .	..	..	0.045
Previous year's Respiratory Tuberculosis Death Rate, England and Wales, for comparison .. . . .	..	..	0.066

(2)	Deaths from Cancer and Related Malignant Diseases	..	..	31
	Specific Death Rate from Cancer (all forms)	..	..	2.7
	Previous year's death rate from Cancer (all forms)			
	Wiltshire..	..	..	1.7
	Previous year's death rate from Cancer (all forms)			
	England and Wales	..	..	2.2
	Deaths from Lung Cancer.	..	..	5
	Specific Death Rate from Lung Cancer, Wiltshire..	..	..	0.44
	Previous year's Death Rate from Lung Cancer, Wiltshire	..	..	0.37
	Previous year's Death Rate from Lung Cancer, England and Wales..	..	..	0.52
(3)	Deaths from Heart Disease and other diseases of the circulatory system	..	..	77
	Specific Death Rate from Heart Disease.	..	..	6.7
	Rate for Coronary Disease only	..	..	2.5
(4)	Maternal Deaths (due to Pregnancy, Childbirth or Abortion).			0
	Maternal Mortality Rate - per 1,000 live and still births..			0
	Previous year's Maternal Mortality Rate (Childbirth, Abortion, Pregnancy), Wiltshire, for comparison	..	..	0.33
	Previous year's Maternal Mortality Rate (Childbirth, Abortion, Pregnancy), England and Wales..	..	..	0.28
(5)	Deaths from Accidents and Violence	..	..	4
	Specific Death rate from Accidents and Violence..	..	..	0.3

#### Comment.

Certain of the specific "index" mortality rates are analysed, or broken down, in the following Table IV. On the whole these "inverse indices" of the state of health of the community are satisfactory. All are on the low side except the rates for Heart Diseases and for Lung Cancer, which is higher than that for Wiltshire, but below that for England and Wales. Special attention is drawn to the "nil" specific death rate from Tuberculosis and the "nil" rate from Pregnancy, Childbirth or Abortion (Maternal Mortality). Both these latter statistics are very satisfying to record. (See also comment after Table IV).

#### ANALYSIS OF DEATHS BY CAUSE

The Registrar General provides for each district each year an analysis of deaths according to cause, broken down into thirty-six disease headings. These headings lend themselves to a considerable extent to "grouping" the causes of death together in "families" or types of disease related to each other, study of the trends in which may be of interest or value in regard to the particular population concerned. Advantage has therefore been taken of this opportunity to classify the Registrar General's annual table for this district into seven groups, labelled "A" to "G" as set out in Table IV.

TABLE IV - ANALYSIS OF CAUSES OF DEATH

Group A - Certain Communicable Diseases						Male	Female	Total	Rate per 1,000 population.
1.	Tuberculosis - Respiratory .. ..					0	0	0	0
2.	Tuberculosis - Other .. ..					0	0	0	0
3.	Syphilitic Disease .. ..					0	0	0	0
4.	Diphtheria .. ..					0	0	0	0
5.	Whooping Cough .. ..					0	0	0	0
6.	Meningococcal Infection .. ..					0	0	0	0
7.	Poliomyelitis .. ..					0	0	0	0
8.	Measles .. ..					0	0	0	0
9.	Other Infectious and Parasitic Diseases (Other than Influenza and Pheumonia).					0	0	0	0
Total Group A.						0	0	0	0

## Group B - Cancer and related Malignant Diseases

10.	Malignant Neoplasm - Stomach	..	..	..	3	1	4	0.35
11.	Lung or Bronchus	..	..	..	4	1	5	0.44
12.	Breast	..	..	..	0	3	3	
13.	Uterus	..	..	..	0	1	1	
14.	Other Malignant or Lymphatic Neoplasm				11	7	18	
15.	Leukaemia or Aleukamia	..	..	..	0	0	0	
Total Group B.					18	13	31	2.7

## Group C - Diabetes

16.	Diabetes	..	..	..	1	0	1	0.09
-----	----------	----	----	----	---	---	---	------

Group D - Heart and other Diseases of  
Circulatory System.

17.	Vascular Lesions of Nervous System	..	..	..	11	11	22	1.9
18.	Coronary Disease or Angina	..	..	..	18	11	29	2.5
19.	Hypertension with Heart Disease	..	..	..	2	2	4	
20.	Other Heart Diseases	..	..	..	7	9	16	
21.	Other Circulatory Diseases	..	..	..	2	4	6	
Total Group D.					40	37	77	6.7



Group E - Respiratory Disease - Other than Tuberculosis or Cancer. Male Female Total Rate per 1,000 population.

22. Influenza .. .. .	0	0	0	0
23. Pneumonia .. .. .	4	2	6	0.52
24. Bronchitis .. .. .	5	0	5	0.44
25. Other Diseases of Respiratory System	2	0	2	0.17
Total Group E.	11	2	13	1.1

Group F - Miscellaneous.

26. Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum ..	0	0	0	
27. Gastritis, Enteritis .. ..	1	0	1	
28. Nephritis and Nephrosis .. ..	0	0	0	
29. Hyperplasia of prostate .. ..	1	0	1	
30. Pregnancy, Childbirth, Abortion..	0	0	0	
31. Congenital Malformation .. ..	0	0	0	
32. Other Defined and ill-defined Diseases.. .. .	6	6	12	
Total Group F.	8	6	14	1.2

Group G - Accidents and Violence

33. Motor Vehicle Accidents .. ..	1	0	1	
34. All other accidents .. .. .	0	3	3	
35. Suicide .. .. .	0	0	0	
36. Homicide and operation of war ..	0	0	0	
Total Group G.	1	3	4	0.3

37. All Causes .. .. .	79	61	140	12.3
------------------------	----	----	-----	------

Comment on Table IV.

Deaths from Diseases of the Heart and Circulatory System, as usual the most common cause of death in this district, have increased to 6.7 per 1,000, and amount to about over half of the total number of deaths. They remain the greatest (and perhaps most merciful) fatal endemic diseases affecting the district.

The Lung Cancer death rate is double that of last year, 0.44 per 1,000. The "Nil" Tuberculosis and Maternal Death rates have already been noted. The deaths from accidents and violence are reduced this year, and happily, include no suicides.

## Heart Disease.

The high mortality from heart diseases, even higher than last year, is a challenge to the public health departments. It is now believed that this can be reduced, or at least postponed to other ages, by the following measures.

- (i) Certainly by reduction of weight, especially in the already obese.
- (ii) Less certainly by reduction of the amount of animal fat in the diet, (butter, cream, meat fat, bacon fat, etc.) Fish fat and certain vegetable fats are believed to be less harmful, and indeed to some extent displace, or counteract, the effect of meat and milk fat in the diet. It is thus safer to fry foods in "corn" (maize) oil or olive oil, than in butter or meat "dripping".
- (iii) Regular moderate exercise - "Walk instead of drive".
- (iv) Giving up the smoking of tobacco, or reducing it to a minimum of cigars, but no cigarettes.

To publicise these measures together with the special dangers of cigarette smoking, in regard to lung cancer and bronchitis, is now a major duty of the public health department.

## TOBACCO SMOKING AS A CAUSE OF BRONCHITIS, LUNG CANCER, AND OTHER DISEASES.

In my annual report for 1963 I commented fully on this subject, referring to the 1962 publication "Smoking and Health" by the Royal College of Physicians, London, and the even more thorough 1963 report on "Smoking and Health" by the United States Department of Health (Surgeon General's Advisory Committee). This latter report deals, more than does the former, with the bad effects of cigarette smoking on the lungs and heart in ways additional to sowing the seeds of lung cancer, especially by way of bronchitis and coronary heart disease. During 1964 those pioneer research workers into the effects of tobacco on health, Doctor Richard Doll and Sir Austin Bradford Hill, extended our field of knowledge in this subject by demonstrating for the first time in a significantly large sample, that inhaling cigarette smoke did, (as one would normally expect, but had hitherto not been proven), make cigarette smoking more dangerous in provoking lung cancer.

During the year, in my other capacity as part-time school Medical Officer to the County Council, I continued to give talks to Secondary School children on tobacco smoking, illustrated by the excellent "flannelgraph" visual aid devised by Dr. D.M. Bloomfield of Great Cheverell. These talks, at which questions and discussions by the pupils are encouraged, are, I am sure, appreciated and helpful, but they need to be done more frequently, with repetition, and re-inforced with much more propoganda on a national scale by posters, press and television advertisements of the dangers, combined with restriction of advertising of cigarettes. At the time of writing this report the Government had just decided to ban this advertising, but on television only.



The B.B.C. and I.T.A. could be much more helpful, however, if they would discourage people being interviewed on television, or actors in plays, satires and other entertainments, from being seen smoking a cigarette. Indeed, if these people realised how distressing they look lighting up or toying with their little psychological comforters, when later they see themselves on the screen, one would imagine that they would in future control themselves, and keep their bad habit out of sight. Curiously enough the sight of a pipe, or even a cigar, does not strike the viewer with such irritation, which is just as well, since both these are less dangerous than a cigarette.

The investigation of the smoking habits of people resident in my (triple) area as M.O.H. who have died from lung cancer, coronary heart disease and stomach cancer, which I began in 1956, has been continued. To date (February, 1965) approximately 114 lung cancer, 130 coronary disease and 21 stomach cancer cases have been investigated. The accurate analysis of these findings must wait until more cases have been investigated, to reduce the element of chance to an insignificant level, but the strong impression so far gained is that those that died from coronary heart disease had much less history of heavy smoking than those that died of lung cancer.

## COMMUNICABLE DISEASES

### A. Prevention of Communicable Diseases

The measure of the extent to which people are immunised against communicable diseases in a district has become one of the "indices" of the health of the community. "Artificial" immunisation against certain diseases amenable to prevention or attenuation by this method is now available for a number of communicable diseases, which number increases every few years. As long as this method of protection against specific communicable diseases is not allowed to obscure the wider, general measures for the promotion of health - good nutrition, housing, education, interesting occupation and creative use of leisure time - its gradual development and multiplication is all to the good. The longest established, and so far most proven successful and lasting artificial immunisations, are those against small pox and diphtheria. In more recent years protection against whooping cough, (partial) tetanus, and against poliomyelitis, have been accepted as normal practice. For Wiltshire, the Wiltshire County Council as Local Health Authority under the National Health Service, operates in this District a scheme for protection against these five diseases. Smallpox immunisations are done by the "family doctors" under the National Health Service for the County Council. These are now done at a later age, 15 - 18 months old, instead of during the first six months of infancy. The other immunisations either by the "Family Doctors" or by the County Council's Medical Officers at Child Health clinics or at specially held immunisation clinics, usually arranged at school or village halls. Poliomyelitis immunisation using parenteral inoculation has now been almost entirely

superseded by oral administration. In this area, all the immunisations, (except for oral poliomyelitis) are still carried out by doctors, the practice of employing public health nurses (health visitors or especially experienced nurses) in this work not yet having been adopted for injections.

This year, for the first time, I am omitting the tables of immunisation statistics which the County M.O.H., Dr. C.D.L. Lycett, has regularly provided, broken down for each District separately. These tables are not received until after the earlier drafts of this Annual Report which is rendered possible now that the Registrar General sends me the annual statistical returns for the District earlier than hitherto, a welcome innovation due to the introduction of computers. This enables me to start drafting the Annual Reports for my three districts two months earlier than in years prior to 1965. The immunisation figures will, of course, be available in Dr. Lycett's own Annual Report.

#### B. Incidence of Communicable Diseases.

The communicable diseases for which statistics are available comprise only those diseases which are compulsorily "notifiable", under the Public Health Act, 1936, or the various Regulations which are operative. A proportion of these notifiable diseases does not get notified because although legally the head of the family is responsible for notifying the Medical Officer of Health, in practice notification is rarely made unless a doctor attends, and he then makes the notification.

But it is important to note that certain common communicable diseases such as influenza, rubella and mumps, and also venereal disease, because they are not generally "Notifiable", cannot be included in this table, in which are recorded only those cases of diseases which are notifiable and are actually notified. Also, not all cases of notifiable diseases can be included for many minor cases may never have a doctor called to them and therefore do not get notified to the Medical Officer of Health. It is likely that a number of mild cases of whooping cough, for example may occur but not be notified.

The notifiable communicable diseases actually notified during the year are set out in Table VI.

The year was again remarkable for an extremely low incidence of all kinds of notifiable disease, except measles which was epidemic, and no case of "food poisoning" was notified.

This year there were only two notified cases of Tuberculosis (non respiratory). At the end of the year there was a total of 43 cases of tuberculosis in my register for the Rural District. 38 of these were respiratory and 5 non respiratory.



It must now be appreciated that, as a cause of endemic disease, heart, cancerous and respiratory diseases have replaced the old idea of "infectious disease" as prime epidemiological culprits. Public Health workers have now to tackle this great trio of killers with the same energy as they used to tackle the now weakening group of "communicable" disease. The effort to persuade people to reduce tobacco smoking as a step in the prevention of bronchitis and lung cancer, is one example of modern epidemiology in the public health service, as are the avoidance of obesity, (especially if caused by excessive eating of animal fat), plus the taking of regular moderate exercise still after middle age, as measures to reduce heart and circulatory diseases.

TABLE VI

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES NOTIFIED DURING THE YEAR

1. <u>Tuberculosis</u>	Sub	Total (main disease)	Group Total
(a) Respiratory .. .. .	0		
(b) Meninges and Nervous System .. ..	0		
(c) Other Forms .. .. .	2		
(d) Group Total .. .. .			2
(Newly notifiable Respiratory Tuberculosis Rate per 1,000 population = Nil)			
2. <u>Other Respiratory Notifiable Diseases</u>			
(a) Whooping Cough .. .. .		7	
(b) Pneumonia Acute .. .. .		3	
(c) Group Total .. .. .			10
3. <u>Diphtheria</u> .. .. .		0	0
4. <u>Meningococcal Infection</u> .. .. .		0	0
5. <u>Virus Diseases of Nervous System</u>			
(a) Poliomyelitis - Paralytic .. ..	0		
(b) Poliomyelitis - Non-Paralytic .. ..	0	0	
(c) " Total. .. ..		0	
(d) Encephalitis - Infective .. ..	0		
(e) Encephalitis - Post Infectious. .. ..	0		
(f) " Total. .. ..		0	
(g) Group Total .. .. .			0
6. <u>Other Notifiable Virus Diseases</u>			
(a) Measles (excluding Rubella) .. ..		109	
(b) Smallpox .. .. .		0	
(c) Group Total. .. .. .			109

7. <u>Alimentary Infection or Poisons</u>						Sub	Total (main disease)	Group Total
(a)	Dysentery - Bacterial	..	..	..	..	0		
(b)	Dysentery - Other	..	..	..	..	0		
(c)	" Total	..	..	..	..		0	
(d)	Typhoid Fever	..	..	..	..		0	
(e)	Paratyphoid Fever	..	..	..	..		0	
(f)	Food Poisoning	..	..	..	..		0	
(g)	Group Total	..	..	..	..			0
<hr/>								
8. <u>Streptococcal Group.</u>								
(a)	Scarlet Fever..	..	..	..	..		9	
(b)	Erysipelas	..	..	..	..		0	
(c)	Group Total	..	..	..	..			9
<hr/>								
9. <u>Miscellaneous Groups.</u>								
(a)	Puerperal Pyrexia	..	..	..	..		0	
(b)	Ophthalmia Neonatorum	..	..	..	..		0	
(c)	Other Notifiable Diseases	..	..	..	..		0	
(d)	Group Total	..	..	..	..			0
<hr/>								
10. <u>All "Notifiable Diseases" Total.</u>								130

Comment.

This year the normally expected biennial wave of measles has increased the total infectious disease notification from 10 last year to 130. Scarlet fever also increased, but all these cases were mild, with quick recovery.

TABLE VI(a)

FOOD POISONING, ETC.

(Salmonella Infections that are not considered to be food borne are not included under items (2), (3), or (4), but are shown separately under item (5).

2. (a) FOOD POISONING NOTIFICATIONS (Corrected) AS RETURNED TO REGISTRAR GENERAL.					
1st Quarter	2nd Quarter	3rd Quarter	4th Quarter	TOTAL	
0	0	0	0	0	
(b) CASES OTHERWISE ASCERTAINED					
1st Quarter	2nd Quarter	3rd Quarter	4th Quarter	TOTAL	
0	0	0	0	0	
(c) SYMPTONLESS EXCRETORS					
1st Quarter	2nd Quarter	3rd Quarter	4th Quarter	TOTAL	
0	0	0	0	0	
(d) FATAL CASES					
1st Quarter	2nd Quarter	3rd Quarter	4th Quarter	TOTAL	
0	0	0	0	0	



### 3. PARTICULARS OF OUTBREAKS.

Agent	No. of outbreaks		No. of cases		Total Number of Cases.
	Family outbreaks	Other outbreaks	Notified	Otherwise ascertained	
Agent identified:					
(a) Chemical Poisons (Type to be stated)					
(b) Salmonella (Type to be stated)	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
(c) Staphylococci					
(d) Cl. botulinum					
(e) Cl. welchii					
(f) Other bacteria (to be named)					
Totals	0	0	0	0	0
Agent not identified	0	0	0	0	0

### 4. SINGLE CASES

Agent	No. of Cases		Total No. of cases.
	Notified	Otherwise ascertained	
Agent identified:			
(a) Chemical Poisons (Type to be stated)			
(b) Salmonella (Type S. Typhimurium)	NIL	NIL	NIL
(c) Staphylococci			
(d) Cl. botulinum			
(e) Cl. welchii			
(f) Other bacteria (to be named)			
Totals	0	0	0
Agent not identified	0	0	0

### 5. SALMONELLA INFECTIONS, NOT FOOD-BORNE.

Salmonella type	Outbreaks		No. of Cases (outbreaks)	Single Cases.	Total No. of Cases (Outbreaks) and single cases.
	Family	Other			
Totals	0	0	0	0	0

### Comment.

This table is a return required by the Ministries of Health, and of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, so is included in this Report in spite of its containing very happily, no entries. There were only two notified cases of "Food Poisoning" during 1955, none in 1956, 1957, 1958 and 1959, one in 1960, none in 1961 and one in 1962, and none in 1963.

### PERSONAL HEALTH SERVICES

Apart from the general medical, dental, specialist and hospital service of the National Health Service, the other personal Health Services for the Rural District are operated by the Wiltshire County Council. Among these are the Health Visiting Service, Midwifery Service, Home Nursing Service, Home Help Service, Ambulance Service, the Child Health Clinics and the School Health Service, with its specialised auxiliary services such as Speech Therapy and Guidance clinics. The County Council are also responsible for the Mental Health Service (outside hospitals) and the "Care and After-care" service which is largely concerned with tuberculous people, their families and other contacts, and with "Chronic Sick" and aged people, outside hospitals.

Since 1954, the Medical Officer of Health spends nearly half his day-time working hours working simultaneously for the County Council, principally with the School Health Services, or at Child Health Clinics and at Immunisation Clinics, but also undertaking a considerable amount of mental health work. For further information in regard to these services reference should be made to the Annual Reports of the Principal School Medical Officer and of the County Medical Officer of Health for Wiltshire.

### Handicapped Children.

The School Health care, and special educational needs, of handicapped children also comes under the Wiltshire School Health Services.

### School Premises.

The hygiene of School premises as of most other buildings, concerns the Local Public Health Authority as well as the Education Authority, and school premises are inspected by your Medical Officer of Health in his capacity as such, and also as School Medical Officer. A number of recommendations for improvements in school premises, fittings and sanitary arrangements for improving hygienic conditions were made during the year, special attention being paid to the dish and utensil washing facilities in the services for school meals. The building and opening during 1962, of the superb new Dunworth Secondary Modern School on the edge of Tisbury, was a most important event which I think is already influencing the development and welfare of the community in the Dunworth hundred, including Tisbury. It is high time Mere was equally well served, but during 1965 the new Mere Secondary Modern School is expected to be ready.



## Handicapped Adults.

The Social care of handicapped adults, including the blind and deaf and of old people, comes under the County Council services. But the Local Authority has obligation in regard to their housing, and has certain powers, under Section 47 of the National Assistance Act for enforcing institutional care if necessary. The Local Authority has also delegated some of its power as permitted by the National Assistance (Amendment) Act, 1951, to the Medical Officer of Health, to act on his own authority in emergency, to obtain a Justice's order, for a period of up to one month's detention, in hospital or a Welfare Home.

The Medical Officer of Health saw a number of old people, to a greater or less extent needing care and attention with a view to action under the Act. In this particular Rural District, however, removal to an institution was either unnecessary, or if necessary, was arranged for voluntarily, either by the person applying to the County Council Welfare Department, or the family doctor making arrangements for admission to hospital. I am glad to say that compulsory powers did not have to be used this year.

In some cases, representations to the hospital admission authorities by the Medical Officer of Health, indicating that he would have had to obtain a Magistrate's Order for the patient's admission, but that the patient agreed to go voluntarily, have resulted in a place being given by the hospital, when previously the General Medical Practitioner has been unable to obtain one.

## ENVIRONMENTAL PUBLIC HEALTH AND FOOD

This is still probably the most important of the various factors which influence public health.

As stated in previous Annual Reports and annually repeated because of its basic importance, human health is still greatly influenced by the environment (including housing) and the extent to which man can adapt to suit his needs.

Health is also largely dependent upon the quantity and quality of food supplies. Fundamental to good health are such influences as housing, a water supply containing the necessary mineral impurities for promoting health but free from harmful bacteria etc., safe (and preferably not wasteful) disposal of body wastes, refuse collection and disposal, control of flies, mosquitoes and other insects, rodents and other vermin, quality, quantity, and freedom from adulteration of infection of food supplies, including especially such universal and basic foods as bread, milk and meat. Food hygiene concerns not only the home, but also places where food or drink are prepared or consumed, including school and other eating rooms, public restaurants, hotels and public houses. Avoidance of certain adverse habits such as excessive tobacco smoking, or chronic alcoholism, is also important.

Some of these matters are reported upon in detail in the Report of the Chief Public Health Inspector, Mr. H. Sharratt, which is incorporated in this Annual Report. Comments on the following matters are, however, made in this section of the Report.

#### 1. Housing.

This is probably the most important among man-controllable ones, of the various factors influencing health mentioned above. Bad housing, (or worse, no housing accommodation), overcrowding, living with "in-laws", adjacent to noisy neighbours, are monotonously found to be at the back of people's worries, domestic or occupational, much of which could be alleviated, with corresponding improvement to mind and body if more people's housing problems could be solved. The full extent of the housing problem cannot be measured by the size of the Local Authority's waiting list of applicants for Council Houses or apartments ("flats"), though these waiting lists are larger. Many people are probably living in unsuitable accommodation who have not applied for Council Housing. At the end of the year there were 171 actual applications for Council Housing on the waiting list, a decrease of 33 as compared with the end of 1963. The decrease must have been substantially helped by the Council having provided accommodation for 27 people or families during the year.

The venture begun some years ago by the Mutual Households Association with Grant and Loan from the Council under which the country mansion of Pyt House has been adapted for the housing, in about 30 different apartments, of "Retired" people, is progressing very well. There is a good community spirit and under one paid Garden Supervisor most of the care of the exterior grounds is undertaken by the residents themselves.

#### Overcrowding of the Countryside and loss of agricultural land.

The number of houses in this Rural District again slightly increased during the year, for there were at the end of the year 3,766 inhabited houses, an increase of 23 over the 3,643 at the end of 1961. With every increase of one or two storeyed housing development there is a corresponding encroachment upon Great Britain's relatively small proportion of agricultural land. The encroachment does not appear to be very serious yet in the Mere and Tisbury Rural District, but in so far as this Rural District can help to deal with the national problem, my annual suggestion that the Council will consider a policy of building upwards is reiterated.

#### Refrigerators.

Tenants of Council Houses of this Authority are very fortunate in being able to rent a refrigerator from the Council at a very moderate weekly rate. This facility is well used and appreciated.



### Improvement Grants.

"Discretionary" Grants were continued during the year. The smaller "Standard Grants" were of course continued also. Discretionary Improvement grants in respect of 19 dwellings were made during the year. A further 20 "Standard Grants" were made under the House Purchase and Housing Act, 1959. As these standard grants are largely concerned with provision of baths, water closets and kitchen facilities, a substantial increase is to be expected, especially as more public sewage schemes are developed. The amount of work falling on the staff of the Public Health Inspector in connection with these Improvement Grants is very heavy, but their value is great.

### Special Housing Needs of Old People.

During the year interest grew in the possibility of providing one or more "grouped dwellings" for old people within the district. Following the lead given some eleven years ago by the Sturminster Rural District other Authorities in Wiltshire are embarking on these admirable and desirable projects: Calne and Chippenham R.D.C., Westbury U.D. - The Salisbury and Wilton R.D.C. have completed two such nucleus and others are planned and approved. I feel there is a need for at least one such nuclei in this Rural District.

### Food Storage.

The value of refrigeration for food storage has been given practical support by the Council's previously mentioned scheme for the renting of refrigerators by tenants of their houses. The temperature of "deep freeze" containers in shops, which expose the upper layers of goods under display, illuminated by powerful lamps which emit heat, needs regular checking to ensure that the upper food packets do not become harmfully unfrozen. During the year I attended a special one day conference of the Royal Society of Health in London, primarily concerned with the safety of canned foods, but at which the delegates also learned that some canned foods, notably hams from continental Europe, are only pasteurised, not sterilised, and these canned foods need to be kept in refrigeration if not sold and eaten within a month of arrival in the shop.

### Slum Clearance.

This continues but the worst cases have been dealt with and only six houses were demolished during the year as the result of statutory action.

## 2. Water Supplies.

During 1960, the Council's Comprehensive Water Supply Scheme became incorporated in the Regional Water Supply Undertaking of the West Wilts Water Board, the headquarters of which are at Warminster. I have been impressed by the very great importance attached by the Board's Staff to frequent bacteriological analysis of the water supplies in this Rural District and the great infrequency of anything other than a fully satisfactory bacteriological result. However, chemical analyses have been only occasional.

Out of the inhabited houses, 3,065 had, at the end of the year, a piped supply to the house itself, another seven having a supply to a "standpipe" nearby only. The complete picture, parish by parish, is set out in the report of the Chief Public Health Inspector. The position is steadily improving, as the Council's Comprehensive Water Supply Scheme to cover the District is being continued by the West Wilts Water Board. More than half the population receive their water from public piped supplies, others from private piped supplies.

Some further chemical and bacteriological sampling and analysis of the West Wilts Water Board waters are of course still carried out by the staff of this Council, as Public Health Authority. Details of these, together with analyses of waters in the remaining private supplies, are set out in the report of the Chief Public Health Inspector.

In the annual circular received from the Ministry of Health referring to preparation of the Annual Reports of Medical Officers of Health, information is especially requested for the first time about fluoride content of drinking water supplies. This information has been, in fact, included in my Annual Report for many years.

Chemical analysis of the water from the Burton Field, Mere, source, while otherwise good, has shown that the Fluoride Content of the water is low - varying from 0.08 to 0.6 parts per million, averaging 0.1 part per million, which is only one-tenth of the desirable 1 part per million needed for promoting the growth of strong decay-resisting teeth in the formative phases. The fluoride content of the Maiden Bradley source is much the same as that of the Burton Field source.

Details of other chemical analyses of various waters are given in the tables set out in the report of the Chief Public Health Inspector.

Fortification of the sources with extra fluoride salt to bring it up to the desirable quality, for dental purposes, could be a simple matter, at a cost of about 10d. per head per annum, and at last the Ministry of Health is actively encouraging Water Authorities to supplement natural fluoride content of drinking waters, when insufficient. The



demonstrations carried out for over five years at Watford, Kilmarnock and Anglesey County and which are still being continued in Watford and Anglesey (where the area covered has now been extended) completed the first stage of the demonstration period with very satisfactory results. The British Medical Association, the World Health Organisation, The British Dental Association, the Society of Medical Officers of Health, the Canadian Medical Association and the American Medical Association, support fluoridation. The Government of Eire passed the "Health (Fluoridation of Water Supplies) Act in 1961" giving power to the Ministry of Health to compel a water supply Authority to fluoridate their water if the Ministry is satisfied of the local need for this measure. I believe that there is no public health measure which would do more to improve dental, and therefore general, health so quickly and so cheaply, as enriching fluoride-weak drinking waters. The benefits which will affect babies and young children will persist through life, and there is now also some evidence that old people who have been used to drinking water with a good fluoride content will not suffer so much from osteoporotic bones, liable to fracture.

### 3. Drainage and Sewerage.

Among the five public sewerage systems maintained by the Council, those at Hindon, Tisbury and Zeals were working well, and the Mere works are being comprehensively rebuilt at present. The Milton, East Knoyle works are inadequate and unsatisfactory and reconstruction is urgently necessary. There are indications that a proper sewerage scheme for Berwick St. John is necessary. At present there is only a small, antiquated, scheme owned by a Brewery serving a few dwellings only. The Council have prepared a priority list for providing sewage disposal works and sewers for these parishes in the Rural District. The top priorities are East Knoyle, Chilmark with Teffont, and Berwick St. John.

#### Drainage into Streams.

The complaints of occasional pollution by house drainage (mainly sullage water) of small village streams, have been less evident this year. The streams in the villages of Chilmark, Teffont and Berwick St. John are those mainly concerned with this recurrent nuisance.

#### Septic Tank Cleansing and Cesspit Emptying.

During the year the Council approved a scheme to bring an evacuating motor vehicle and provide a regular evacuating service for places within the Rural District not served by a sewer. The scheme came into force early in 1965, and will receive more comment in my next year's report.

#### 4. Refuse Collection and Disposal.

Arrangements for collection and disposal places and the purchase of a new mechanically compressing collection vehicle are described in the Chief Public Health Inspector's section of the report.

A substantial income from salvaged refuse is obtained. Details of income from this source are given in the report of the Chief Public Health Inspector.

#### 5. Roadside Filth.

Some action is soon, I hope, to be taken by the County Council about fouling of the countryside close to main roads. Particularly serious is the pollution near the lay-bys in the A.303 road east of Chicklade on Wylde Down. Flies can carry infection from the deposits of faeces onto blackberries. More public conveniences of simple "camp" type, situated on main trunk roads and well signposted, are a possible answer, but during the year, following conferences between the County Council and representatives of all Wiltshire Local Authorities, a working party was set up to enquire into the best ways and means of providing roadside sanitary facilities. Your Chief Public Health Inspector, Mr. Sharratt, is a member of this working party. It is hoped that some progress will be made during 1965.

#### 6. Food Hygiene.

##### Watercress.

During the year increased efforts were made to lessen the likelihood of contamination of this excellent food in the growing beds, and progress was made in securing the establishment of hypochlorinating washes for the cress before dispatch to market.

##### Milk.

The work of inspecting retail premises and sampling and analysing the milk is done by the Rural District for the Wiltshire County Council on an agency basis, charging the Wiltshire County Council 12/6d. a sample. Milk supplies have been generally quite satisfactory during the year. Sampling of milks for analyses by three methods was continued until October.

The methods were: -

- (1) "Methylene Blue Test", for general cleanness and keeping quality, for which there were no "failures" among 153 samples analysed.



- (2) "Phosphatase Test", for adequacy of heat treatment of "pasteurised" milk, for which there were no failures among 106 samples analysed.
- (3) "Biological Test", which consists of inoculation of a guinea pig, and its subsequent examination after a five or six weeks interval for signs of either tuberculosis or brucellosis. Out of a total of 12 samples taken for biological tests, all were negative for tuberculosis and all negative for brucellosis.

All the analyses on these milks were carried out at the Public Health Laboratory attached to the Salisbury General Infirmary Pathological Department.

#### Ice Cream, etc.

Concerning other foods, and maintenance of the "clean food campaign", comments will be formed in the report of the Chief Public Health Inspector.

#### 7. Clean Air.

The Clean Air Act contains valuable provisions to enable local (Air) Authorities to improve the quality of the air within their districts. Fortunately the Mere and Tisbury Rural District has virtually no problem concerning its air, but the provisions of the Act, and any byelaws made by the Council under the Act, will enable the Council to prevent future pollution. Periodical observations of the type and amount of smoke from the few factory chimneys are made, and no action has been necessary.

Complaints of odours from a dog food factory were made, and are being dealt with, with good co-operation from the factory owner, who has arranged to install entirely new cooking equipment with deodorisation of the tripy gases (which compose the worst of the odours) in a chlorinating spray cylinder.

#### 8. Meat Inspection.

The work done during the year is set out in the report of the Chief Public Health Inspector.

#### 9. Caravans - Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act, 1960.

Please see special note on this Act in the Report of the Chief Public Health Inspector.

#### 10. Swimming Facilities.

Although there are lakes within the District, the rivers are too small or unsafe to provide very satisfactory swimming, especially for learning to swim. A good Public swimming pool is available outside the District, at Frome, and another one at Gillingham Secondary Modern School. There are less good ones at Salisbury and Shaftesbury. A small pool was constructed at Dunworth Secondary Modern School at Tisbury during the year, for operation in the 1964 season. It is unfortunate that there are no other good places for teaching swimming within the Rural District.

In 1961, the Principal School Medical Officer for Wiltshire, Dr. C.D.L. Lycett, made a recommendation to the Wiltshire Education Committee that all children should be taught the Holger Neilson method of artificial respiration. Now, however, the "mouth to mouth" system of artificial respiration has been found to be even more effective, and also simpler, than the Holger Neilson method, and this method is now taught to children by selected teachers, who themselves received instruction from the County Council medical staff, including myself.

#### Road Safety - ~~Chicklade Hill Crossroads.~~

No road safety committee is sponsored by this R.D.C. A certain amount of instruction in road safety, particularly in bicycling proficiency, is however, given to school children by police officers.

#### 12. Recreational Facilities.

Apart from the swimming facilities mentioned in paragraph 10 above, the countryside of the Rural District provides wonderful facilities for recreation. So does the superb National Trust asset of Stourhead park. For games, apart from school premises, Mere and Tisbury have both quite good recreation grounds, on the borders of the villages.

13. Each year "Camp Mohawk" reopens for the later summer and autumn months, in Fonthill Abbey Park, receiving batches of hundreds of U.S.A. forces adolescents, who stay from 1 to 2 weeks for the typical American "summer camp" holiday. A well organised and admirable venture.

#### 14. Public Conveniences.

The Rural District possess what I consider to be the most attractive and hygienic of any public convenience in a small town. This is at Mere, in the new public car park. It is built of beautiful reconstructed Portland stone with male and female ends. Each end has an automatic press button hand washing machine supplying hot water, liquid soap, and drying of hands by hot air blower.

The public conveniences in Tisbury, particularly the male ones, are in sorry contrast to those in Mere, but the Public Health Committee are aware of the need for improvement in Tisbury, and ways and means are under consideration.



# 15. Farm Effluent.

Considerable nuisance occurred on several occasions due to the spraying into the air of effluent from the manure tanks of an intensive "factory farm" near East Knoyle. This spray forms aerosols which are wafted on the breeze great distances, well beyond East Knoyle Village, and the aerosols have dreadful odours. They may, quite probably, be a danger to health also, if they are inhaled or settle on food or baby's prams. This is a national problem which is being studied by the Public Health Committee of the Rural District Council's Association.

# 16. Meals on Wheels Service.

Since 1963 the Council have been contributing financially towards the Meals on Wheels Service, run in this area by the Women's Voluntary Services, to which the Wiltshire County Council also contribute materially. The service is at present confined to the Mere District, Zeals and Kilminster, and 20 - 22 people are served twice a week. There is a need for expansion of the service to other parts of the Rural District, such as Donhead and Tisbury.

TABLE VII - FACTORIES ACTS, 1937 to 1959.

Particulars prescribed by the Ministry of Labour of the Acts in so far as the Local Authority is concerned.

## PART I OF THE ACT.

### 1. INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Public Health Inspectors).

Premises (1)	Number in Register. (2)	Number of Inspections (3)	Written notices (4)	Occupiers prosecuted (5)
(i) Factories in which sections 1, 2, 3, 4, and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities.	2	2	NIL	NIL
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority.	37	28	NIL	NIL
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding outworkers' premises).	15	15	NIL	NIL
Total:	54	45	NIL	NIL

2. Cases in which DEFECTS were found.

(If defects are discovered at the premises on two, three or more separate occasions they should be reckoned as two, three or more "cases").

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found.				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted.
	Found	Remedied	Referred.		
			To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Overcrowding (S.2)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
(b) Unsuitable or defective	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
(c) Not separate for sexes	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork.	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil



# PART VIII OF THE ACT

## Outwork

(Sections 110 and 111)

Nature of work.	No. of outworkers in August list required by Section 110(1) (c)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council.	No. of prosecu- tions for failure to supply lists.	No. of instances of work in unwhole- some premises.	Notices served.	Prosecu- tions.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Wearing Apparel ) Making ) etc., ) Cleaning ) and ) Washing.	28	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Household Linen.	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

No outworkers were known to be practicing any of the following types of work: -

Lace, Lace curtains and nets, Curtains and furniture hangings, Furniture and upholstery, Electro plating, File making, Brass and brass articles, Fur pulling, Iron and steel cables and chains, Iron and steel anchors and grapnel, Cart gear, Locks, latches and keys, Umbrellas, etc. Artificial flowers, Nets, other than wire nets, Tents, Sacks, Racquet and tennis balls, Paper bags, the making of boxes or other receptacles or parts thereof made wholly or partially of paper, Brush making, pea picking, feather sorting, carding, etc. of buttons, etc., stuffed toys, basket making, chocolates and sweetmeats, cosques, Christmas stockings, etc., Textile weaving, Lampshades.

Notes - This table is included in the report on the instructions of the Ministry of Health, for the benefit of the Ministry of Labour. Prior to 1961 it was sent as a separate report to the Ministry of Labour.

F.J.G. LISHMAN

Medical Officer of Health.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR.

Showing Sanitary Circumstances of the Area for  
the Year Ended 31st December, 1964.

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Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present my Annual Report for the year 1964.

H. SHARRATT

Chief Public Health Inspector.

GENERAL INFORMATION

Situated in the South West corner of Wiltshire bordering Somerset and Dorset the Mere and Tisbury Rural District comprises twenty six Parishes. The two Parishes of Mere and Tisbury provide day to day shopping facilities for the surrounding Parishes.

Industry in the area is agricultural with Brush Making in Mere, Agricultural Engineering and Dog Food manufacturing in Tisbury.

Two large private Schools for Girls are in the district; Cranborne Chase School at Wardour and St. Mary's Convent at Donhead St. Mary. There are two private Homes for the Elderly and Pyt House is run by the Mutual Households Association.

## SANITARY INSPECTIONS OF THE AREA.

### Public Health Act, 1936 and General Sanitation.

Number of Inspections	re: Water Supply	..	..	..	..	..	61
"	re: Water Cress	..	..	..	..	..	36
"	re: Swimming Pools	..	..	..	..	..	16
"	re: Milk Samples	.	..	..	..	..	138
"	re: Food Inspection.	..	..	..	..	..	142
"	re: Infectious Diseases/Suspected Dysentery						
	and to obtain samples	..	..	..	..	..	39
"	to take sewage samples	..	..	..	..	..	11
"	re: Drainage and/or Sanitary Accommodation	..					226
"	re: Farm Drainage	..	..	..	..	..	48
"	re: Pollution of Water Courses/Rivers						
	Prevention of Pollution Act, 1961	..	..				18
"	re: Miscellaneous Complaints	..	..	..	..	..	36
"	re: Infestations	..	..	..	..	..	78
"	re: Filthy & Verminous Premises	..	..				13
"	re: Aged and infirm persons	..	..	..	..	..	12
"	re: Gypsies	..	..	..	..	..	22
"	re: Moveable Dwellings	..	..	..	..	..	28
"	re: Noise	..	..	..	..	..	7
"	re: Litter	..	..	..	..	..	21
"	re: Outworkers.	..	..	..	..	..	33
"	re: Dangerous Structures.	..	..	..	..	..	25

## HOUSING

The Council has erected Bungalows and Flats for older people and is continuing with this policy in 1965.

Council dwellings completed in 1964: -

	<u>Houses</u>	<u>Flats</u>	<u>Bungalows.</u>
<u>Mere.</u>	-	-	10
<u>Hindon.</u>	-	-	6
<u>Tisbury.</u>	-	-	11

Council dwellings under construction in 1964: -

<u>Chilmark.</u>	-	-	7
<u>Zeals.</u>	-	12	-

Council Houses: Changes of Tenancy during 1964 .. .. . 72

REFRIGERATORS: Tenants of Council Houses may rent refrigerators and 176 tenants are taking advantage of this scheme.



# HOUSING STATISTICS FOR 1964.

1.	Number of permanent dwellings in district at end of year.	4,001
2.	Number of permanent dwellings in district owned by local authority	738
3.	Number of temporary dwellings in district owned by local authority	NIL
4.	Number of applications for Council Houses at end of year.	171
5.	Inspections of dwellings during year:	
	(i) Inspected for housing defects under Public Health or Housing Acts.	266
	(ii) Number of dwellings found to be unfit.	83
6.	Number of dwellings rendered fit in consequence of informal action	54
7.	Action under Statutory Powers.	
	A. Proceedings under Sections 9, 10, 12, Housing Act, 1957.	
	(i) Number of dwellings where notices were served requiring defects to be remedied.	NIL
	(ii) Number of dwellings rendered fit after service of formal notices.	
	(a) By owners.	NIL
	(b) By local authority in default of owners	NIL
	B. Proceedings under Public Health Acts.	
	(i) Number of dwellings where formal notices were served	NIL
	(ii) Number of dwellings made fit as result of formal notices	NIL
	(a) By owners.	NIL
	(b) By local authority in default of owners	NIL
	C. Proceedings under Section 16, Housing Act, 1957.	
	(i) Number of demolition Orders made	1
	(ii) Number of houses demolished as result of demolition Orders.	6
	(iii) Number of undertakings accepted.	NIL
	(iv) Number of undertakings completed.	1
	D. Proceedings under Sections 42, 43, 46, 48, Housing Act, 1957.	
	(i) Number of houses in clearance areas upon which demolition Orders were made.	NIL
	(ii) Number of houses demolished as result of Demolition Orders.	NIL
	(iii) Number of houses in clearance areas which have been retained as temporary accommodation.	NIL
	E. Proceedings under Sections 17, 18, 27, Housing Act, 1957.	
	(i) Number of dwellings where closing orders were made.	2
	(ii) Number of dwellings closed as result of closing orders or undertakings by owners.	2
	F. Proceedings under Section 76, Housing Act, 1957.	
	(i) Number of cases of overcrowding at end of year.	1
	(ii) Number of cases of overcrowding discovered during year.	1
	(iii) Number of cases of overcrowding abated during year.	NIL

Houses erected or converted during year: -

1. 1. 64 to 31.12.64	Houses erected during year.		Gained from con- version of large houses into flats or dwellings.	Lost from con- version of two or more houses into one.
	For slum clearance	For other purposes.		
Local Authority	NIL	23	NIL	NIL
Private Enterprises	-	53	3	6

STANDARD GRANTS AND DISCRETIONARY GRANTS.

DISCRETIONARY GRANTS.

	(1) Received	(2) Approved	(3) Rejected	(4) Under Consideration	(5) Withdrawn.
1. 1. 64 to 31.12.64	21	19	2	NIL	NIL

Number of houses improved during 1964 as a result of Grants: 27  
Value of Grants made during 1964. £10,133

The re-introduction of Grants in October, 1962, is reflected.

STANDARD GRANTS.

Applications Received	Applications Approved	Bath	Wash- Basin.	Hot Water Supply.	Water Closet.	Larder	Value of Grant.
20	20	17	17	17	17	14	£2,441.

Grants Cancelled 5

RENT ACT, 1957

Applications for Certificate of Disrepair	NIL
Certificates issued	NIL
Undertakings to effect repairs accepted	NIL
Applications for cancellation of Certificate	NIL
Certificates cancelled	NIL
Inspections.	NIL

## CARAVANS.

There has been no demand for a site to be provided and operated by the Council. The provision of a Service Area on the A.303 cannot long be delayed with the very heavy summer traffic using this route. Undoubtedly this could best be provided in conjunction with the very necessary Public Conveniences.

### Sites Licensed.

1. More than one Caravan on site.  
A.30, Donhead St. Mary - 6 Caravans (Residential) and holiday.  
Cranborne Chase School - 2 Caravans (Residential).
2. Caravan Club Licence.  
Willoughby Hedge Filling Station-- Not exceeding 5 Caravans.
3. Single Caravan on Site - 18.

GYPSIES: There is one encampment within the District at The Dene, Hindon. The area is one of approximately 10 acres and is divided into seven sites owned by the occupants. The number of families accommodated has now been reduced to seven. Two families have been re-housed in Council Houses.

The usual attempts have been made by other families to settle here during the year but these have been resisted.

The children attend Hindon School.

CAMPING SITE: Camp Mohawk at Fonthill Abbey Woods was again open during the summer months. This is a well organised site with ample water supply, sanitary accommodation and showers.

## NUISANCES.

### Public Health Acts.

Complaints investigated	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	53
Informal notices served	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8
Informal notices complied with..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8

## RODENT CONTROL

Complaints of Rodent infestation are investigated and necessary treatments carried out. Business premises are charged for this work but usually private contractors provide a service for agricultural premises.

Sewers at Mere, Zeals, Tisbury and Hindon were baited. Little evidence of infestation was found.

Refuse Tips are regularly treated.



	Local Authority	Domestic	General Business	Farm.
No. of Properties Surveyed	5	78	10	4
No. of Inspections made	37	490	96	37
Treatments carried out	7	46	4	3
Notices served under Sec. 4.	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL

#### WATER SUPPLY

The West Wilts Water Board supply water throughout the Council's district.

The source of water is at Burton Fields, Mere, and is pumped to a Reservoir on Mere Down. This is linked to Reservoirs at Hatch, Hindon, East Knoyle, Sutton Mandeville, Donhead St. Andrew and Teffont.

Number of houses supplied from Public sources in villages

	DIRECT		BY STANDPIPE	
	No. of Houses.	Population (approx).	No. of Houses	Population (approx).
Alvediston.	9	29		
Ansty.	40	120		
Berwick St. John.	94	285		
Chilmark.	102	302		
Donhead St. Andrew.	115	397		
Donhead St. Mary.	278	892		
East Knoyle.	183	621		
Fonthill Gifford.	6	20		
Fonthill Bishop.	8	24		
Hindon.	209	496	7	20
Kilmingten.	58	214		
Maiden Bradley.	133	308		
Mere.	714	2032		
Sedgehill.	24	123		
Semley.	100	289		
Stourton.	15	51		
Sutton Mandeville.	27	76		
Swallowcliffe.	47	151		
Teffont.	83	239		
Tisbury.	517	1600		
Tollard Royal.	31	79		
West Knoyle.	25	86		
West Tisbury.	88	312		
Zeals.	159	438		
	<hr/>	<hr/>		
	3065	9184		
	<hr/>	<hr/>		

The following data dealing with Bacteriological Analysis is submitted in accordance with Circular 13/47 Ministry of Health.

ANALYSIS OF WATER SUPPLIES (Bacteriological).

(a) Public Supplies.

Frequent water samples are taken by the West Wilts Water Board in all parts of the area. Copies of the analyses are sent to the Medical Officer of Health and 59 samples were taken in 1964 from mains, reservoirs and sources.

The following samples were taken by this department: -

Number of samples taken during the year	..	..	..	..	1
Number found to be satisfactory	..	..	..	..	1
Number found to be unsatisfactory	..	..	..	..	NIL

(b) Private Sources.

Number of samples taken during the year	..	..	..	..	35
Number found to be satisfactory	..	..	..	..	29
Number found to be unsatisfactory	..	..	..	..	6

The unsatisfactory samples were from small private sources and resulted in remedial works being carried out.

ANALYSIS OF WATER SUPPLIES (Chemical).

Chemical Analysis of a sample taken from the Public Supply at Mere.

Physical Characteristics - Bright with a few particles.

Reaction pH.	7.4
	Parts per million.
Free carbon dioxide.	18
Ammonia (As N): Free	0.00
Albuminoid	0.00
Chlorine (As Chlorides)	11
Equivalent to Sodium Chloride.	16
Oxygen absorbed (4 hours).	0.30
Nitrogen in Nitrite	Absent.
Nitrogen in Nitrate	0.0
Total Solids.	290
Hardness: Temporary	220
Permanent	20
	<hr/> 240
Iron and Lead	Absent
Zinc	0.8
Copper	0.14
Fluoride - Less than	0.1

### Water Cress Beds.

Routine inspections were made and water samples taken from the Watercress Beds at Mere, Zeals, Donhead St. Mary and Donhead St. Andrew.

Number of Water samples taken from Beds and Sources .. ..	19
Number found not to be entirely satisfactory .. ..	7

### Watercress Samples.

Before Washing:	Satisfactory, Nil. Unsatisfactory, 2. Total:	2
After Washing in Chlorinated Water:	Satisfactory, 14. Unsatisfactory, 2. Total:	16.

All cress is washed in chlorinated water after cutting and Hydro Cooling is carried out at two beds.

Advice was given to one prospective grower that his source of supply was polluted, with the result that this project was discontinued.

### SWIMMING POOLS.

There are two swimming pools in the district. One is at the Pyt House Club and open to members, the other has been constructed, by Public subscription, adjacent to the new Secondary Modern School at Tisbury.

Two further pools are to be constructed; one at St. Mary's Convent and one at Cranborne Chase School.

Children in the western half of the district have to travel some miles to enjoy bathing facilities.

Bacteriological samples taken proved to be satisfactory and the Chlorine content is regularly checked.

### SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL

Five Parishes have a main sewerage system. In the remainder of the District disposal is by Septic Tank, Cesspool or Pail Closet. The conversion to waterborne sanitation continues and during 1964 of 66 plans submitted for improvements to dwellings 61 were in respect of properties with no sewer available.

The Council will introduce a Cesspool emptying service for Domestic properties during January of 1965. The first emptying in each financial year will be free of charge, subsequent servicing will be at the rate of thirty shillings per time.

Arrangements are being made to receive the sludge at the larger works of Mere and Tisbury.



### Tisbury.

The works, completed in 1959, continue to operate in a satisfactory manner. Sewage gravitates to the works from the greater part of the village and from the Tuckingmill area is raised by Ejector to the Main Sewer. The sewage is raised within the works to sedimentation tanks and gravitates through percolating filters and humus tanks with the final effluent discharging to the River Nadder.

Trade Effluent is accepted from the Factory manufacturing Dog Food. Regular sampling of this effluent and the final effluent at the works is carried out.

New connections to sewers . . . . . 14

### Mere.

The condition at the Mere Sewage Works remained unchanged. Only partial retention of solids was possible by passing the sewage through the inadequate tanks. The Avon and Dorset River Board acquiesced to the discharge direct to the river during the construction of the new works.

It is anticipated that the work of reconnecting the existing connections to the new sewers will commence early in 1965 and the new Disposal Plant will come into operation. All existing connections are being checked for defects and repairs required. Particular attention is being paid to the exclusion of sub soil water.

Sewage will gravitate to the works from the area north of Edgebridge and sewage from Holwell, Southbrook and the Causeway will be lifted via a pumping station at Edgebridge into the trunk sewer, thence by gravitational flow through the works.

No new industry has yet moved in to replace the proposed Poultry Packing Station which was abandoned after the erection of the Steel framework and when the facilities for treatment of trade effluent had already been provided at the new works. This means that facilities for new industry can readily be provided.

A sewage works Manager has been employed for these works.

New connections to sewers . . . . . 11

### Hindon.

These works, completed in 1964, continue to function in a satisfactory manner. Sewage gravitates to the Pumping Station and is lifted to high level to gravitate through the works with final disposal of effluent by land irrigation.

An attendant works here two days per week with regular visits from mobile staff.

New connections to sewers . . . . . 6

Zeals.

The system is an adaptation of the scheme installed for the use of Zeals Aerodrome and taken over by the Council at the end of the war. The Sewage Disposal Works are situated in the neighbouring Rural District. The works continue to function in a satisfactory manner.

Maiden Bradley.

Ministry Approval was received in respect of the proposed scheme for the relaying of part of the existing sewers to accept sewage from The Rank and the extension to the sewer area, the construction of a pumping station in Frome Road to lift sewage back to High Street, and the construction of a new Sewage Disposal Works at a cost of approximately £40,000. Work commenced in December, 1964.

Some difficulty was experienced in finalising the Council's proposals in respect of this scheme and a meeting at the Ministry of Housing and Local Government was necessary to resolve the points at issue.

New connections to sewers . . . . . 1

COMPREHENSIVE SEWERAGE SCHEME.

An outline scheme for the complete sewerage of the District at an estimated cost of £600,000 was prepared in 1963.

Surveying is in progress for the first parish, East Knoyle. This scheme will benefit approximately 250 houses at an estimated cost of £80,000. This will be followed by a joint scheme for Chilmark and Teffont with about 200 houses to be sewerage at an approximate cost of £60,000 and by about 1970 it is anticipated that a joint scheme will be coming along for Donhead St. Mary and Donhead St. Andrew to benefit 425 houses at an approximate cost of £110,000 and a joint scheme for Kilminster and Stourton with an approximate cost of £94,000 for about 200 dwellings with disposal of final effluent to the existing works at Zeals.

## RIVERS PREVENTION OF POLLUTION ACT, 1961.

### Farm Effluent.

No applications have yet been received to discharge farm effluents to sewers.

During the year one farmer installed spraying mechanism for the disposal of effluent on to land. The effluent contains pig manure and complaints of overpowering odour have been received from dwellings up to a mile away from the point of spraying, dependant upon the wind direction. This type of disposal, requiring frequent emptying of the tanks, gives rise to many more complaints than the spreading of manure by traditional means.

### Council Sewage Works and Housing Sites.

Consent for the continuance of pre-1951 discharges continues for all sites.

## PUBLIC CLEANSING.

### Household and Trade Refuse Collection.

The Council operates a fortnightly collection of refuse throughout the district. The collection is kerbside. Efforts are made to assist the aged or handicapped as much as possible. Two vehicles are operated with one driver and one loader to each vehicle.

Vehicles employed:	12 cu. yd. side loader (Petrol).
	18 cu. yd. Dual Tip (Diesel).

### Provision of Dustbins.

Dustbins are provided only for the Council Houses.

The Council have not taken action under Section 75 of the Public Health Act to provide dustbins, either as a rate borne service or at a charge.

### Disposal.

The disposal of refuse is to dumps at Ansty, Maiden Bradley, East Knoyle and Donhead St. Andrew.

Miles run during the year	Petrol.	13,609.
	Diesel.	14,607.



## SALVAGE

Householders are requested to put out Newspaper, Cardboard and Magazines separately parcelled for ease of handling and from time to time during the year small advertisements are inserted in the local paper.

Without losing sight of the primary object, i.e. the collection and disposal of refuse, the following table shows a steady income from this source.

The four men **each** receive 10% of the income as bonus.

	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	£.	s.	d.
Mixed Waste Paper.	27	5	2	117	13	11
Newsprint.	42	7	1	291	4	6
Rags, Gunny, String.	2	10	2	26	13	5
Scrap Metal.	5	16	1	52	3	7
	<hr/>			<hr/>		
	77	19	2	£487	15	5
	<hr/>			<hr/>		

For some years the Refuse Vehicles and salvage were housed in ex R.A.F. premises at Zeals and these have become extremely derelict.

New premises are being erected on the site consisting of Garage accommodation, separate salvage building for baling and storing and the very necessary provision of sanitary accommodation for the men.

## PUBLIC CONVENIENCES

Public Conveniences are provided in the Car Park at Mere and at High Street, Tisbury.

The Council has provided the best possible facilities for the travelling public; the conveniences are tiled throughout and washing facilities with soap, hot water and hand dryers provided for both sexes. Despite the very heavy use occasioned by the increased traffic along the A.303 there has been little vandalism.

A Conference was convened by the Wiltshire County Council concerning Public Health Nuisances on Lay-bys. The Conference set up a working party of Medical Officers, Public Health Inspectors and Surveyors to prepare:

- (a) a long term scheme for the provision and maintenance of public conveniences on highways in the County.
- (b) to prepare a pilot scheme for the provision of two static purpose built conveniences on selected sites.

Subsequent meetings have shown that one of the pilot schemes should be sited on the A.303 to give facilities for travellers on that road and the A.350.

## LITTER ACT, 1958.

Litter bins are installed in various points throughout the District and the Wiltshire County Council Highways Department co-operate with the provision of litter bins on laybys. The litter bins are cleared before each weekend by the Refuse Collectors and the County Council have agreed to contribute, at the rate of 1/6d. per bin clearance, towards the cost.

Despite the provision of litter bins the amount of litter and refuse deposited continues to increase. The danger arising from broken glass scattered about our beauty spots cannot be too strongly emphasized.

Large items, such as car bodies, continue to be left on verges and open spaces. It is virtually impossible in a Rural District such as this to identify the culprits.

## INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

### Food Hygiene Regulations, 1960.

Number of Inspections made      183.

Public Houses, Hotels..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	37
Grocery Stores. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	57
Fishmongers..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Butchers' Shops...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7
Cafes.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11
Hospitals and Institutions..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Parish Halls, Clubs, Sweet Shops, etc.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17
Schools. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16

Number of Food Premises registered under Section 16, Food and Drugs Act, 1955: -

1. Preparation or Manufacture of Sausages. ..	..	..	..	..	..	7
2. Sale or preparation of Cooked Meats ..	..	..	..	..	..	15

There were no prosecutions during the year.

### MOBILE CANTEENS.

During the summer weekends mobile canteens appear on laybys and verges. Routine inspections are carried out but the short stay on site makes adequate control difficult.

### CLEAN FOOD CAMPAIGN.

The promotion of Clean Handling of Food is by the slow process of individual education.

<u>Headings.</u>	<u>Activities.</u>
1. Lectures or Classes for Food tradesmen and their employees.	None. Advice to individuals and Leaflets.
2. Exhibitions.	Display - as part of a Public Relations Exhibition at a large Agricultural Show.
3. Lectures etc., for General Public including Women's organisations.	Two lectures during year.
4. Formation of Clean Food Guild.	None.
5. Formation of Local Codes of Practice.	None.
6. Any other relevant activities.	The exhibition of posters by the Public Health Department.



## MILK.

The Wiltshire County Council delegated licensing and sampling powers under the Milk (Special Designations) Regulations, 1960.

Under the Delegation Agreement the Rural District Council receive 12/6d. per sample taken.

## LICENCES.

Dealers Licence to use Special Designation "Tuberculin Tested":	2
Dealers (Pre-packed Milk) Licence - Tuberculin Tested, Pasteurised:	7
Dealers (Pre-packed Milk) Licence - Sterilised:	1

Other dealers delivering milk in the District are licensed by the Authority in whose district their premises are situated.

A requirement of the delegation was the regular sampling of milk. The recommended range and frequency of milk sampling required being: -

Table 1.

Grade of Milk.	Sampling Sources	Examination required.	Sampling frequency.	Annual number of Samples.
Raw T.T. Milk.	Producer Retailers and Distributors.	Methylene Blue	Monthly	57
		Biological.	Quarterly	16
T.T. Pasteurised	Distributors obtaining milk from Wilts Pasteurising Plants.	Phosphatase and Methylene Blue.	Quarterly.	4
and Pasteurised Milk.	Distributors obtaining milk from outside Pasteurising Plants.)	Phosphatase and Methylene Blue.	Monthly.	88
Sterilised Milk.	Distributors.	Turbidity Test.	Monthly.	12

TOTAL SAMPLES: 177

Samples taken during 1964: -

138 Routine inspections of milk shops, dairies and delivery vans were made.

Table 2.

No. of raw milk samples for statutory test		No. of raw milk samples for biological test.		No. of heat treated samples for Statutory test.		No. of bottle rinses (Sets) for bacteriological test.	
Pass	Fail	<u>T B.</u> Pos Neg	<u>B.A.</u> Pos Neg.	Pass	Fail	Pass	Fail
35	Nil	- 12	Nil 12	118	Nil	Nil	Nil

Complaint was made that a one third pint bottle of milk was delivered to Dunworth Secondary Modern School, Tisbury, containing a foreign body.

This proved on examination to be a packers label from the bottle capping strip.

Proceedings were instituted against the bottling firm under Regulation 27 of the Milk and Dairies Regulations. The firm was discharged on payment of costs amounting to £10.

#### ICE CREAM

Ice Cream is not manufactured in the District and that sold within the district is pre-packed.

No cases of illness from the consumption of this food was reported.

Premises registered for the sale of Ice Cream .. .. 51.

## FOOD CONDEMNED

The undermentioned foodstuffs were condemned as unfit for human consumption.

4	6lb tins Corned Beef.	1	Packet Lamb Chops.
25	Jars Miscellaneous Salads.	21	Packets Puff Pastry.
3,580	lbs Spring Cabbage, Broccoli, Rhubarb.	47	" Peas.
13	Steak and Kidney Pies.	8	" Sprouts.
474	Various Ice Creams.	2	" Broad Beans.
33	Packets Fishfingers.	4	" Eclairs.
9	" Cod Fillets.	3	" Devon Cream Sandwiches.
8	" Kipper Fillets.	12	Mousse.
3	" Smoked Haddock.	3	Arctic Rolls.
7	" Fishcakes.	7	Dinners for one.
17	" Plaice Fillets.	3	Chicken Portions.
13	" Cod Steaks.	25	Chicken Pies.
5	" Pork Sausages.	12	Packets Braised Beef.
1	Cottage Pie.	13	Packets Steaklets.
		8	Beefburgers.

Complaints during the year included one that Pecan Nuts sold in the district were dyed. On investigation this proved to be natural colour.

A sponge sandwich was sent for analysis following a complaint of rodent excreta in the mix. This was proved to be unfounded.

Following a complaint of mouldy pies supplied on van sale to a catering establishment six pies were seized and the manufacturers were prosecuted for selling food intended for, but unfit for human consumption, contrary to Section 8 of the Food & Drugs Act, 1955. The Bench dismissed the case.

Sampling under the Food and Drugs Act is carried out by the Wiltshire County Council.

### Carcases Inspected in 1964.

	Cattle excluding Cows.	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed.	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Number Inspected.	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Number and Parts condemned.	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil



## SLAUGHTERHOUSES

The two private Slaughterhouses within the District did not comply with the Construction Regulations and with the Appointed Day for these Regulations to apply being confirmed as the 1st January, 1961, for the Mere and Tisbury Rural District Council, both ceased to operate.

### SLAUGHTER OF ANIMALS ACT, 1958.

Number of renewals of Licences issued to Slaughtermen	4
Number of New Licences issued to Slaughtermen	Nil

### DISEASES OF ANIMALS (WASTE FOODS) ORDER, 1957.

The Wiltshire County Council have delegated their functions under this Order to District Councils and the Public Health Inspector is authorised to act as Inspector of the Local Authority under the 1960 Act for the purpose of executing and enforcing the provisions of the Order.

No. of premises licensed.	Premises where swill is boiled for resale.	Types of Boiling Plant.		Breaches of Order detected.
		Elect/ Gas	Coal/ Wood	
3	Nil	1	2	Nil

### CLEAN AIR ACT, 1956.

No action was necessary during 1964 to abate air pollution.

### RAG FLOCK AND OTHER FILLING MATERIALS ACT, 1961.

There are no premises requiring Licensing or Registering under the above Act.

### ANIMAL BOARDING ESTABLISHMENTS ACT, 1963.

The Public Health Inspectors are authorised officers for the purpose of this Act.

No. of Establishments Licensed	1
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# OFFICES SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963.

Prescribed particulars to be included in the Annual Report to the Minister of Labour by Local Authorities and the London County Council under Section 60.

Table A. - Registrations and General Inspections.

Period covered: To December 31st, 1964.

Class of premises.	Number of premises registered during the year.	Total number of Registered Premises at end of year.	Number of Registered Premises receiving a general inspection during the year.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Offices	21	21	5
Retail Shops	45	45	3
Wholesale shops, Warehouses	1	1	-
Catering establish- ments open to the public, canteens	13	13	-
Fuel storage depots	Nil	Nil	-
TOTALS	80	80	8

TOTAL Number of visits to Registered Premises under the Act - 31.

H. SHARRATT

Chief Public Health Inspector.





